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**GLOSSOP-DALE**  
**RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1914.**



*GLOSSOP :*  
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Glossop-Dale Rural District.

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SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

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To the Sanitary Authority of the Glossop-Dale  
Rural District.

GENTLEMEN,

Allow me to report on the sanitary condition of the district during the year 1914.

Glossop-Dale is a rural district on the slopes of the Peak of Derbyshire.

## ELEVATION.

From 263 to 2038 feet above the sea level.

## GEOLOGY.

It is on the mill-stone grit. The subsoil is in most parts clay.

## AREA.

Its extent is 17,893 acres, only a small part of which is covered by water.

	Census 1901.		Census 1911.		Estimate for middle of 1914.
Population .....	4,151	...	4,010	...	3,965
Inhabited Houses ...	922	...	983	...	1,014

New Houses erected during 1914	...	3
Rateable Value ...	...	£37,019
Assessable Value...	...	£35,494

## OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The chief occupation in most parts of the district is farming. This is, of course, a fairly healthy occupation.

In Marple Bridge and Charlesworth the majority of the workers are cotton operatives.

There are a good many railway servants in Marple Bridge.

I do not think any of the occupations in the district are of a specially unhealthy character.

Cases requiring hospital treatment have to be sent out of the district.

There is an excellent district nurse for Ludworth.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied from public sources :—

Parishes of Charlesworth and Chisworth ... 361 houses

(Of these 125 are in Gamesley and 236 in the rest of Charlesworth and in Chisworth.)

Parish of Ludworth ... 412 houses

The supply is constant.

For Charlesworth and Chisworth the supply is sufficient. For Ludworth it is moderate.

Water from Ludworth was tested in 1910, and from Charlesworth in 1911, at the County Laboratory at Derby. The samples were found fairly satisfactory for drinking purposes.

Two samples from Chisworth were sent for analysis in 1914, and were found "of satisfactory quality for use for drinking purposes."

There are still some farm-houses supplied from wells or springs.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The domestic drainage of the parishes of Charlesworth and Chisworth, as also of the more rural parts of Ludworth, flows into the streams after passing through drains.

In open drains—especially grass-grown drains—a great deal of percolating filtration must go on. Bacterial action is sure to take place, and no doubt there is a considerable amount of purification.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Marple Bridge and Compstall Bridge in Ludworth are provided with sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.



The sewage is dealt with by filtration.

As stated above, the drainage of Charlesworth, Chisworth, and the more rural parts of Ludworth discharges into the streams.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximate number of:—

Privy Middens		Pail Closets		Water Closets		Slop-water Closets
497	.....	37	.....	105	.....	12

Houses converted from privy middens to water closets during 1914...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of defective privies improved	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses converted from pail closets to water closets during 1914	...	...	...	...	...	3

### POLICY OF COUNCIL.

To abolish privy-middens wherever possible, and where there are sewers and a sufficient supply of water, conversion to water closets.

### SCAVENGING.

There is no public scavenging. The farmers generally remove the refuse. An estimate of the cost can not be given.

### SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT IN 1914.

The Inspector made 658 inspections.

Subjects were; Drainage, insanitary privies, pail closets and ashpits, condition of yards, offensive accumulations, overcrowding, dairies, cowsheds, bakehouses, infected houses, &c.

62 informal notices were served. The work may be tabulated as follows:—

	Informal Notices.	Nuisances Abated.
<i>Drainage :</i>		
Defective Traps, Inlets, or Drains ...	8	8
<i>Closets and Ashpits :</i>		
Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets, and Ashpits ... ..	12	12
Want of Additional Closet Accom- modation ... ..	4	4
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s required ... ..	3	3
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s required ... ..	3	3
<i>Other Defects :</i>		
Paving of Courts and Yards ... ..	1	1
Eaves-spouts and Down-spouts ...	4	—
Urinals Defective ... ..	1	1
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	22	22
Animals Improperly Kept ... ..	2	2
Overcrowding ... ..	2	2
	—	—
Totals ... ..	62	58

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CON- TROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

<i>Bye-Laws for</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
Lodging Houses ... ..	October 31st, 1878
New Streets and Buildings ... ..	January 31st, 1883
Dairies and Cow-sheds ... ..	October 30th, 1889

The Council are now revising the bye-laws.

There are no lodging houses or offensive trades in the sense of the Act in the district.

### SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the Schools is fairly good.

The Schools are supplied with water from Lord Howard's Reservoirs.

In all except Ludworth Council School the sanitary conveniences are pail closets. There are W.C.'s at the Council School. Water closets are, I believe, about to be substituted for pail closets at St. Mary's School.

There is a good sewer for that school.

There was no closing on account of infectious disease during 1914. There have been great improvements at Chisworth School, and Ludworth Council School is a good modern building.

On the occurrence of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria notices of exclusion are sent to masters or mistresses of day schools, and to superintendents of Sunday schools.

The County Education Authority controls the Medical Inspection of Schools.

The County Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer, and the District Medical Officer of Health is the Assistant School Medical Officer.

I have to thank Dr. Barwise for the following table of my inspections during 1914:—



# DERBYSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## RESULTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1914. Glossop Rural District.

	No. Examined.	Vermi-nous.	Ring-worm.	Other Skin Diseases.	Defective Vision.	Deafness.	Discharg-ing Ears.	Tonsils	Ade-noids.	Heart Disease.	Phtthisis.	Oth'r Tuberculous Dis.	Deformi-ties.	Anæmia.	Bronchitis.	Goitre.	Dull and Backward.
—	27	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
ENTRANTS ... {	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
LEAVERS ..... {	18	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	28	6	...	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Totals.....	88	7	...	1	5	8	3	9	11	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	4

## FOOD.

## MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cow-keepers on Register	...	71
Number of Cows (approximately)	...	400
Cubic Space of Cow-sheds	... ..	... 265 c. ft. to 750 c. ft. per cow

There are no Milk Sellers (not Cow-keepers) in the district.

There were no cows condemned for tuberculous udders in 1914. One defective cow shed was closed, and a new one erected having the required number of cubic feet of air space per cow, and lighted, ventilated, and drained.

	Number Registered.	Inspections Made.	Defects Found.	Defects Remedied.
Cow-houses	... 150	... 60	... 10	... 10
Dairies	... 71	... 30	... 0	... 0

The milk is chiefly produced in the district.

## OTHER FOODS.

Inspections of Bake-houses	... ..	12
Inspections of Slaughter-houses	... ..	14

In the case of the Bake-houses it was found necessary to send three notices requiring the renewal of white-wash.

Otherwise the premises were found satisfactory.

There was no meat condemned for Tuberculosis or other cause before the termination of 1914.

In February a cow died from Anthrax on a farm in your district, and the carcase was destroyed by fire by the County Authority.

Both your Sanitary Inspector and your Medical Officer were present.

In July two cases with symptoms suggestive of Ptomaine Poisoning from food partaken of in another district occurred. The Medical Officer of the district was notified.

Both cases recovered.

### HOUSING.

Altogether 58 houses were inspected in 1914 under and for the purposes of Sect. 17 of the Act of 1909.

This in a scattered district like Glossop-Dale Rural District entailed a large amount of work.

The results of the inspections may be ascertained from the accompanying Table.

To avoid drawing public attention to defects in the property of private owners, which might cause a stigma to attach to the property even after the defects had been remedied, the properties are indicated by letters, which letters, however, correspond to names of streets in a table privately kept.

On the whole there is a sufficiency of open space round houses, and cleanliness of surroundings is fair.

The Surveyor has supervision over the erection of new houses.

# GLOSSOP DALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## Work Done under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, during 1914.

Parish.	No. of Houses Inspected	Description of Property.	Defects,	Action taken by Council.	Result of Action.	Remarks.
Ludworth	3	A	General structural defects	3 Closing orders	3 Houses closed	—
"	3	B	Defective walls, roof, floors. Insufficient ventilation. Dampness	3 Closing orders	3 Cottages put in order	—
"	9	C	Defective roofs, floors, ceilings, windows, doors, drainage. No food store	9 Repair orders served	Nothing yet done	—
"	5	D	Badly ventilated food stores. No food store	No action	—	—
"	6	E	Defective roofs, walls, floors. Badly vented food stores. No food store	6 Repair orders served	Work yet only part done	—
"	3	F	Deficient ventilation through windows. Insanitary privy dealt with under the P.H.A., 1875	No action	—	Privy converted into W.C.
"	4	G	Back-to-back houses. Defective drainage	Repair orders to be served	—	Remainder of this Property to be Inspected



Continued.

Parish.	No. of Houses Inspected.	Description of Property.	Defects.	Action taken by Council.	Result of Action.	Remarks.
Ludworth ..	1	H	Defective roof causes dampness	—	—	Remainder of this property to be inspected —
"	2	I	Defective privy. To be dealt with under the P.H.A., 1875	—	—	—
"	4	J	Insufficient light and ventilation to bedroom. Defective windows, floors, ceilings, and roof	4 Repair orders to be served	Nothing yet done	—
Chisworth	3	K	Defective roof, eaves, gutters, windows. Insufficient lighting and ventilation. No food store	Repair orders to be served	—	Remainder of this Property to be Inspected
Charlesw'th	6	L	Dangerous scullery, &c, Defective roof. Insufficient light and ventilation. General structural defects. Back-to-back houses	Repair orders to be served	Nothing yet done	—
"	6	M	Insufficient ventilation. Dampness. Defective drainage. Insufficient closet accommodation	Repair orders to be served	—	More closet accommodation since provided
"	3	N	Deficient ventilation	—	—	Orders to be served



### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Inspections of Factories ...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. Workshops...	...	...	—	...	9

making a total of 14 in the year 1914.

There were no offences found under the Factories and Workshops Act, and no factory nuisances under the Public Health Act.

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspector pays frequent visits to different parts of the district, and the Medical Officer pays occasional visits.

There are no Hospitals of any sort for the district in the district, or under the control of the Council.

The clauses of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which are applicable to a Rural District, have been adopted in 1915.

### FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) HOUSING.—Continued action under the Housing Regulations 1910.

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS.—Highly desirable at Marple Bridge, if the water supply were sufficient.

Slop-water Closets are a second best.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS.—Necessary in the more densely populated parts of the district.

Desirable in other parts.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—A Sewage Scheme for Gamesley.

(e) SCAVENGING.—The removing of refuse seems to be fairly well done by farmers.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—Not sufficient for Water Closets in Ludworth.

(g) MILK SUPPLY.—It is most important that no cream or butter fat should be removed from milk, especially when it is to be used for the feeding of children.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Our measures seem to be fairly successful.

With regard to the milk supply :—In my report for 1910 I wrote as follows to the Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Glossop :—

It is a regrettable fact that many children are brought up, or the attempt made to bring them up, on cow's milk. Good cow's milk, diluted, is generally the best available substitute for human milk when unfortunately a substitute is required. Now, if a child cannot have the nourishment natural to it from its mother, it will be readily seen that it is imperative that the mother's milk should be imitated as closely as possible. Human milk contains a larger percentage of fat, which is the principal constituent of cream, than natural cow's milk does, and a smaller percentage of proteids or cheesy matter. This latter is largely left in skimmed milk. It is, therefore, evident that the difference in proportion between fat and proteids in human milk and the proportion between the same constituents in milk from which butter fat in cream has been removed is very great indeed; and if the latter is diluted with water in order to get the percentage of proteid or cheesy matter which the child can digest, the amount of fat or cream in the mixture becomes very small, and the mixture does not resemble human milk at all in the matter of cream. In fact, cow's milk should have a little cream added—not abstracted—in order to make it, when diluted, fairly to resemble human milk.

“Cleanliness in handling and conveying milk to customers need only to be mentioned, as I should think the necessity for it is generally recognised. The danger to milk, however, is not over when it has entered the customer’s house. Extreme cleanliness of vessels used, and covering the milk up and keeping out the dust should always be attended to.”

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum
No. of Cases notified .....	0	...	27	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	3	...	2
No. of Cases removed to													
Hospital .....	0	...	4	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
No. of Cases which ought to have been removed, but could not owing to lack of accommodation .....	0	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

The cases of scarlet fever occurred chiefly in parts of the district adjacent to other districts.

They were notified in the following months :—

January	...	...	...	...	...	1
February	...	...	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	...	...	...	1
May	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	...	...	...	...	...	1
July	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	...	...	...	...	...	3
September	...	...	...	...	...	6
October	...	...	...	...	...	6
November	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	...	4

The cases of typhoid fever were more central in situation, occurring in the village of Charlesworth, in August and September.

Most cases of Infectious Diseases notified are visited by the Medical Officer of Health. All cases are visited by the Inspector.

In cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, Schoolmasters and Sunday School Superintendents are informed by certificate, bearing the signature of the Medical Officer of Health.

There are no Public Libraries in the district.

Printed instructions for disinfecting and for preventing the spread of the disease are given. Isolation of patient, and washing and, when possible, boiling of clothes are the chief things insisted on.

Antitoxin is not provided free of charge.

Izal is provided for persons unable to pay for their own disinfectants.

When it is believed that the patient has ceased to be infectious the house is fumigated with sulphume by the Inspector.

We have no steam disinfectors.

Through the kindness of the County Council facilities for bacteriological examination in cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever are afforded at Derby.

#### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

I think the Rural District was fairly free from these diseases in 1914.



## PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1914 were 3, giving a rate per thousand inhabitants of 0·75. There was one death from another tuberculous disease.

There were 8 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 of other forms of Tuberculosis notified.

We unfortunately had to change our nurse more than once. In the first case from resignation, and in the second case from the exigencies of military service; but yet I think every case was visited, investigated, and instructions given as to disposal of sputum, &c.

We have now a very efficient nurse, who does duty for both the Borough and the Rural District.

The Sanitary Inspector is prepared to disinfect the premises when a death has taken place.

## BIRTHS.

The births in 1914 were 62, giving a birth-rate of 15·6 per thousand inhabitants.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year old in 1914 were 2, giving a mortality of 32·2 per thousand births.

In 1913 the number was 6, and the rate 103·4 per thousand births.



The deaths in 1914 were from the following causes:—

Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	1

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

There were no special reports in 1914.

### GENERAL DEATHS.

The causes of these were as follows:—

Influenza	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	...	...	...	...	3
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	13
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	23
Total					52

This gives a death-rate of 13·1 per thousand inhabitants.  
The corrected death-rate was 12·6 per thousand.

There were no deaths from Enteric Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, or Croup, Erysipelas, Tuberculous Meningitis, Rheumatic Fever,

Pneumonia, Diarrhœa or Enteritis, Cirrhosis of Liver, Alcoholism, Puerperal Fever, Other Accidents or Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition, or Violent Deaths other than Suicide.

We have, therefore, no Zymotic Death-rate to record.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Inspector, Mr. R. G. Hawke, for able and willing assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

*Loch Maree House,*

*Glossop,*

*April 12th, 1915.*









